

E. Mae West's Will
Longtime Comer

who died
left her
friends, relatives
and compatriots
nothing to
consider. She
died in Paris, France, on Jan. 29, 1981. She was 87 years old.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

30,458

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1981

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Tribune

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ADDITIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 12

'They're in the Air'

Families Weep, Sing At Word of Freedom

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — The families of the American hostages cheered, wept and sang Tuesday as word came that their loved ones finally had been set free.

"My present is on the way," said Mary Needham, celebrating her 49th birthday in Bellevue, Neb., on Tuesday with news that her son, Paul Needham, was coming home.

"He's not a hostage!" exclaimed Hazel Lee of Pasadena, Calif., mother of Gary Lee.

"They're in the air," added her husband, Earl, as the couple took off their hostage bracelets and tossed them on the coffee table.

The Lees had worn the bracelets, bearing their son's name, to mark the captivity.

In Horner, Ill., Phil Lewis, father of embassy guard Sgt. Paul Lewis, shouted to a houseful of friends and relatives: "The damn birds are in the air."

In homes all across the nation, families wept and cheered after news reports indicated the hostages had left Tehran and the State Department called to confirm it.

Reunion Plans

Most of the families said they would wait to hear from their loved ones before making reunion plans, but homecoming preparations were stepped up.

Barbara Timm of Oak Creek, Wis., the mother of hostage Kevin Hermening, said "these last 24 hours were longer than the first 14 months. But it's just a relief. They're free."

Others still were skeptical, wary that their hopes would be dashed as they have been before.

"I won't believe it until I see them land," Vivian Homeyer, sister of hostage Kathryn Koob, said

Offensive Sputters

(Continued from Page 1)

military officials may see as an endorsement of their past, often extraordinarily brutal practices.

The pressure is also being taken off the military to negotiate a peaceful solution to the chronic political carnage, critics say. But the government at least has said repeatedly that it is willing to negotiate with the guerrillas of the National Liberation Front and their political allies in the Revolutionary Democratic Front continue to say they will not deal with this government, but only with the United States.

Both U.S. and Salvadoran officials say they regard this as a tactic to undermine the government, not a serious proposal.

In the propaganda war outside the country the left is claiming this was never intended to be a final offensive and there were no deadlines set despite the flat announcements by guerrilla leaders in recent weeks that Ronald Reagan would be presented with an irreversible military situation in El Salvador by Inauguration Day.

In a sense they appear to have been right. The Salvadoran Army, with its new American equipment and its confidence bolstered by the last two weeks of fighting, is apparently stronger than ever.



Dorothea Morefield, the wife of hostage Richard Morefield, welcomed friends to have Champagne at her home in San Diego when it appeared that the release of the hostages was imminent.

Freed Hostages Leave Iran for Home

(Continued from Page 1)
er Pars story said it left at 12:33 p.m.

Mr. Reagan, perhaps reflecting the second Pars announcement, said he understood that the plane had left at 12:33.

The release followed feverish bargaining sessions which, with Algeria acting as intermediary, brought agreement on a deal involving the return of more than \$8 billion in Iranian assets frozen by the United States after the Americans were taken hostage.

Earlier Doubts on Talks

The takeoff from Tehran's airport followed hectic hours when the success of the negotiations was plunged into doubt by what the Americans called a technical hitch in financial talks and what the Iranians termed an "underhanded maneuver" by U.S. banks.

The release agreement had been signed Monday morning and expectations that the hostages would be freed imminently rose steadily throughout the day.

Then came disclosure of the new complications, but that was thrust aside with the announcement Tuesday that Iranian assets had been transferred from the United States to a special Algerian bank account in London.

Soon afterward, there were reports from Iran of increasing activity at Tehran's airport, where the two Algerian jets had been waiting for hours to take the hostages out.

First the six Algerian doctors who had flown to Iran earlier this week to examine the hostages were seen leaving their hotel for the airport. "It's finished. They're saying goodbye, they're about to leave," a doctor said of the hostages in a talk with reporters.

Disputed Document

Behzad Nabavi, Iran's chief hostage negotiator, was at Tehran's airport as the hostages left. Mr. Nabavi's declarations on the crisis during the last few days had added to the drama. After having announced a final agreement, he charged that the United States had a last resort.

Mr. Kim, 56, was given the death sentence by a military court in September for plotting to overthrow the government, Mr. Kim's lawyer said Tuesday.

It followed, Mr. Kim can appeal to President Chun Doo Hwan as a last resort.

Mr. Kim, 56, was given the death sentence by a military court in September for plotting to overthrow the government through student-led uprisings. He was a leading presidential candidate before his arrest on May 17, 1980, when South Korea's military rulers expanded martial law to crack down on corruption and political dissent.

used an "underhanded maneuver" and the hostages' release was delayed further.

Mr. Nabavi contended Monday that the American banks had presented an 11-page appendix to an agreement that had been reached early Sunday morning. He asserted that the appendix required Iran to drop any further claims against the banks beyond the approximately \$8 billion that was to be placed in an escrow account at the Bank of England. This, he said, contradicted the terms of the agreement.

In a statement issued Monday

bankers asserted that the appendix had been included with other material that had been sent to Iran, by Algeria, on Sunday. They theorized that the Iranians had overlooked the appendix when they initially went through the papers.

Few Militants at Airport

Tuesday, the scene at the airport was in contrast to the mass anti-American demonstrations outside the U.S. Embassy in the first months after its takeover by Moslem militants.

As the hostages emerged from a bus on the blacked-out runway, only 50 or so Moslem militants who were

allowed there shouted denunciations of the United States, encouraged by a cheerleader.

Iranian television later showed film of the hostages being led through the small crowd of militants and onto the plane. Most of the Americans, led one at a time from the bus so that each of them could be filmed clearly, looked tired, but they walked steadily as they were grasped on each arm by a student. The last six or so captives, including the two women, Kathryn Koob and Elizabeth Ann Swift, looked dazed and unsteady. They were aided to the plane by several of the militants.

The film was part of a three-hour program that featured Mr. Nabavi. He told viewers that the United States had been "brought to its knees."

With the moonlight as virtually the only illumination — because of Iran's war with Iraq — the Americans prepared to board. As the Algerian planes headed northwest from Tehran, they were escorted by U.S.-built Phantom jet fighters of the Iranian Air Force.

Similar Situation

Meanwhile, Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said "there will be hearings to determine all the facts concerning Iran, and how a similar situation can be avoided."

The inquiry, which would begin late next month or early March, would focus on steps to attain "security for diplomats abroad," Rep. Zablocki added.

Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., D-Mass., when asked about the planned investigation, said "that's one of the prerogatives of their committee."

Speaking of the hostage crisis, Rep. O'Neill added that "those things do happen, and maybe we'd better be better prepared in the embassies."

As Mr. Carter left the White House for the last time he waved away reporters' questions as to whether there was any news from Iran and joined Mr. Reagan in a limousine for the ride to the Capitol for the swearing-in ceremony.

Earlier in the morning, Mr. Carter and his wife Rosalind had received the Reagans for coffee and pastries in the Blue Room of the White House.

During the inaugural ceremonies, Sen. Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., chairman of the event, called the Carters forward to wish them continued health and prosperity.

Afterward the Carters and Walter Mondale and his wife left the Capitol for Andrews Air Force Base where they were greeted by an Air Force honor guard and a 21-gun salute before the Carters took off for Plains.

Staffers Cheer

Most of Mr. Carter's top aides and about 400 former White House staffers were on hand for the departure cheering and carrying signs saying, "Thank you, Jimmy."

Mr. Carter spent most of his last night as president in the Oval Office, staying in close touch with the efforts to work out a last-minute snap in the agreement with Iran. With him during the long night were Mr. Mondale, Mr. Cutler, and two long-time Carter friends and advisers, Charles Kirbo and Hamilton Jordan.

Early Tuesday morning Mr. Powell said that Mr. Miller had received word by telephone that the Iranians had agreed to a rewritten document spelling out how billions of dollars in frozen Iranian bank deposits and other assets were to be returned to that country.

Mr. Powell said that the Treasury secretary, after receiving the call, had immediately instructed U.S. banks to transfer Iranian funds held in their European branches to the Federal Reserve, the first step in the movement of the money into an escrow account in the Bank of England.

Final Transfer

The transfer to the escrow account was completed and Algerian intermediaries finished the process by officially informing Iran that the transfer had taken place. All that remained was the actual departure of the Americans from Tehran.

However, Mr. Erbakan, 55, will remain in custody to face another trial on charges of having violated electioneering laws and Turkey's secular constitution. The second charge carries a maximum penalty of death.

Legislators Vow Probe On Hostages

Full Study to Include Safety of U.S. Envoys

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Republican and Democratic leaders in both the House and Senate have pledged congressional investigations of the circumstances that led to the kidnapping of 52 Americans held hostage in Iran, as part of a larger inquiry into the problems of protecting American diplomats abroad.

Their statements were made as members of Congress expressed gratitude and relief on an agreement for the release of the American hostages.

For the moment the hearings were in an early, formative stage and there was no indication that they would focus on whether the Carter administration was in any way responsible for the hostages being seized by Iranian militants.

Rather, as now being discussed, the hearings would focus on security procedures used to guard American diplomats. But this line of inquiry could lead the congressional committee back into exploring the security measures taken by the Carter administration immediately before the seizure of the hostages.

Responses Sought

Sen. Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee, the Republican leader, said that there undoubtedly would be a congressional investigation of the hostage crisis as part of a broad inquiry into alternative responses to such actions.

"We've got to think now of a policy for the future protection of our diplomats abroad," Sen. Baker said before the Senate convened. "We would focus on a visible, understandable, public policy for our country," he added.

He said the inquiry would not be limited to the hostage crisis. "We've had other experiences in other areas, and we certainly should take them into account," Sen. Baker said.

In recent years, the U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan was assassinated, the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan was burned, and the U.S. Embassy in Libya damaged.

Sen. Baker said the inquiry probably would be conducted by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee with the possible help of the Armed Services and Commerce Committees.

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Gromyko Warns On Change in SALT Principles

By Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union will not participate in new SALT-2 talks with the United States if they are designed to change the basic principles of the arms limitation plan, according to a forthcoming policy article by Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Writing in the Communist Party newspaper, Mr. Gromyko did not, however, directly rule out the prospect of further discussions of the arms limitation treaty. Excerpts from the article were distributed by Tass on Monday.

Aides to President Reagan have said that his incoming administration would seek to renegotiate the agreement to correct what it sees as disadvantages to the United States. Some Western diplomats believe that the Russians might agree to "cosmetic" changes if they are needed to get the treaty ratified in the U.S. Senate.

The Soviet Union cannot and will not take part in negotiations aimed at crossing out the SALT-2 agreement and breaking down the basic principles on which this treaty was concluded and on which the SALT-1 agreement is based and a now-functio-

ning.

Mr. Gromyko said, according to the Tass excerpt, "The SALT-2 concerns extremely important aspects of the security of the Soviet Union and the United States," Mr. Gromyko added. "And, for our country, any approach that would put one side in an advantageous position over the other is categorically unacceptable."

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Mr. Gromyko said that the Treasury secretary, after receiving the call, had immediately instructed U.S. banks to transfer Iranian funds held in their European branches to the Federal Reserve, the first step in the movement of the money into an escrow account in the Bank of England.

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However, Mr. Erbakan, 55, will remain in custody to face another trial on charges of having violated electioneering laws and Turkey's secular constitution. The second charge carries a maximum penalty of death.

Turkey Party Leader Free of Drug Charge

United Press International

ANKARA — Necmettin Erbakan, the leader of Turkey's Moslem fundamentalist National Salvation Party, was acquitted Tuesday of a charge of trafficking in heroin.

However, Mr. Erbakan, 55, will remain in custody to face another trial on charges of having violated electioneering laws and Turkey's secular constitution. The second charge carries a maximum penalty of death.

WORLD NEWS BRIEF

South Africa Bans Largest Black Newspaper

The Associated Press
JOHANNESBURG — The Post, South Africa's largest newspaper, with a circulation of 181,000, was effectively banned Tuesday.

The newspaper's parent company was warned that The Post, a frequent critic of the government and apartheid, would be banned if temps were made to put it on the street. The company had no immediate comment.

The Post, which circulated in Soweto and other black areas, had been banned since October after being hit by a strike. Because the paper did not appear for 30 days, it lost its license. Tuesday's government action came in response to attempts to get the newspaper re-registered.

The government gave no reason for its decision.

Russia Accused of Crackdown on Dissidents

United Press International
LONDON — Amnesty International Tuesday accused the Soviet Union of carrying out a sustained crackdown in which more than 200 dissidents had been imprisoned over the last 15 months.

In recent months, the Soviet courts have been handing down sentences, up to 15 years of combined imprisonment and internal exile, to members of the London-based human rights organization.

The group said most of the dissenters were either persons trying to monitor the Helsinki human rights accords, campaigners for the non-Russian Soviet citizens such as Ukrainians, Estonians and Latvians, or members of religious groups such as Baptists, Seventh-Day Adventists and Pentecostalists.

Japanese Leader Ends Tour of Southeast Asia

United Press International
BANGKOK — Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki left Bangkok for Bangkok, ending a major tour of the countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations that reinforced Japan's interest and influence in the region.

At each stop on his tour, Mr. Suzuki reaffirmed Japan's political and economic commitment to the regional grouping, which is made up of Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Singapore.

Each country he also was careful to note that Japan's role would be limited.

Of particular interest to Japan and the ASEAN nations is bringing an end to the military occupation of Cambodia by Vietnam. Mr. Suzuki said Tuesday that Japan would seek a United Nations-sponsored end to the question.

Vesco to Stay in Bahamas Pending Appeal

United Press International
NASSAU, Bahamas — Financier Robert Vesco, under a deportation order to leave the Bahamas Tuesday, will be allowed to remain until his appeal is heard.

The New President

Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan, two Americans of humble origins, had coffee together yesterday morning in the White House. And then, at noon, Mr. Carter of Plains, Ga., erstwhile peanut farmer, handed over the presidency of the United States to Mr. Reagan of Dixon, Ill., former movie actor. In almost any other country, the contrast of two men nurtured in simplicity and grown to maturity in nonpolitical careers, turning over the most powerful office in the world, would be remarkable. In the United States, it is not. But neither should it be misinterpreted.

It does mean that one need not be born a patrician, or even to a family of comfortable means, to realistically aspire to the presidency of the United States. It does not mean that anyone, through intelligence and hard work alone, has a chance to be president. Mr. Carter, a man of unquestioned intelligence and an unsurpassed capacity for work, won election four years ago for other reasons — because the Watergate-battered American people responded to his promise of honest, open government. Mr. Reagan, who is widely perceived as neither unusually intelligent or hard-working, defeated Mr. Carter because the nation deemed the Carter presidency a failure and Mr. Reagan promises old-fashioned success for his country.

Mr. Carter did not fail for lack of trying, or for lack of ordering his priorities properly. He failed because he did not do for his overall domestic and foreign policies what he attempted to do in individual cases like energy and the Middle East — organize a consistent and comprehensive approach. He also failed to articulate his policies with sufficient clarity and galvanize the American people behind them.

Mr. Reagan, who is better equipped to mobilize the country behind him, will have to come to grips quickly with the problems of the economy — inflation, unemployment, productivity and international trade relations; the problems of the superpower relationship — arms control, Soviet expansionism, securing energy supplies, relations with sometimes prickly allies and dealing with varied conflicts in the Third World; and he will have to address these problems with sensitivity to the needs of the poor and the old, at home and abroad.

He has the good wishes of the American people and the world as he takes office. Everyone, everywhere, in ways that range from marginal to central, is depending on his success.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Unscrambling the Egg

Neither triumph nor humiliation: only relief.

The agony ended on tolerable terms. Releasing Iran's assets is not paying ransom. But it does grant a kind of amnesty. It is time to recognize why the end of this debilitating hostage crisis does not liberate the United States or Iran from a maddening mutual dependency.

Nations choose their causes instinctively, from an inner longing and often with reckless disregard for profits and losses. When such causes collide, even without war, the danger to other interests becomes acute. For that reason alone, escape from the hostage trauma should be a blessing for both peoples.

To the extent that the hostages were made to symbolize immutable values — an avenging independence in Iran, a stained honor in the United States — no bargain could ever warrant their release. Yet as their safety was also made to symbolize civility on both sides, they were finally being spared from greater sacrifice. That, too, is a source of relief. And so is the demonstration that shrewd diplomacy, if rooted in powerful political interest, can still unscramble an egg.

American anger had to be moderated by concern for the cohesion of Iran. Iranian ardor had to be cooled by the need for commerce with the West, particularly after Iraq's invasion. Clearly the best way to recover from the actions and retaliations of the past 14½ months was to pretend a return to November, 1979, to release the seized hostages.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Israel's Turn

There is a useful symmetry to the process set formally in motion on Sunday by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin to schedule elections in July. It lets Israelis select the government they think best suited to the new circumstances created by the changes in Washington, by their experience under Camp David so far and by the deterioration of Israel's economy and morale.

At this point the polls suggest that Labor will win big — perhaps so big that for the first time an Israeli government can ignore the narrowly focused National Religious Party. It could even be that Shimon Peres could form a government without reliance on the party faction led by his rival, Yitzhak Rabin. This would give him unusual real power.

No one who knows Mr. Begin, however, will count him out. The peace treaty with Egypt is his monument. He may turn to his own advantage the international support already evident for Mr. Peres. His resoluteness plays into the national mood of siege.

Many Israelis, despairing of reaching any satisfactory settlement with Palestinians, will listen to Mr. Peres' promise of more purposeful economic management. Others will be drawn by Labor's pledge to attempt within

THE WASHINGTON POST

International Opinion

The Whole World Is Happy

Naturally, the whole world is happy that the innocent prisoners of a purely arbitrary regime finally got their freedom. But there is no real reason to be thankful to the ayatollahs, nor to the revolutionaries or whatever they are called in the new Iran. The truth is that a group of mad revolutionaries, supported by the higher clergy, had more power than

the civilian government. The government knew the prestige of Iran depended on how quickly the hostage situation was resolved, but it was powerless against the violence of the revolution. After the ridiculous ransom request of \$24 billion, the Iranians lowered their price to a more reasonable level. But that does not make the actions of the Iranians any less reprehensible.

—From the *Algemeen Dagblad* (Rotterdam).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

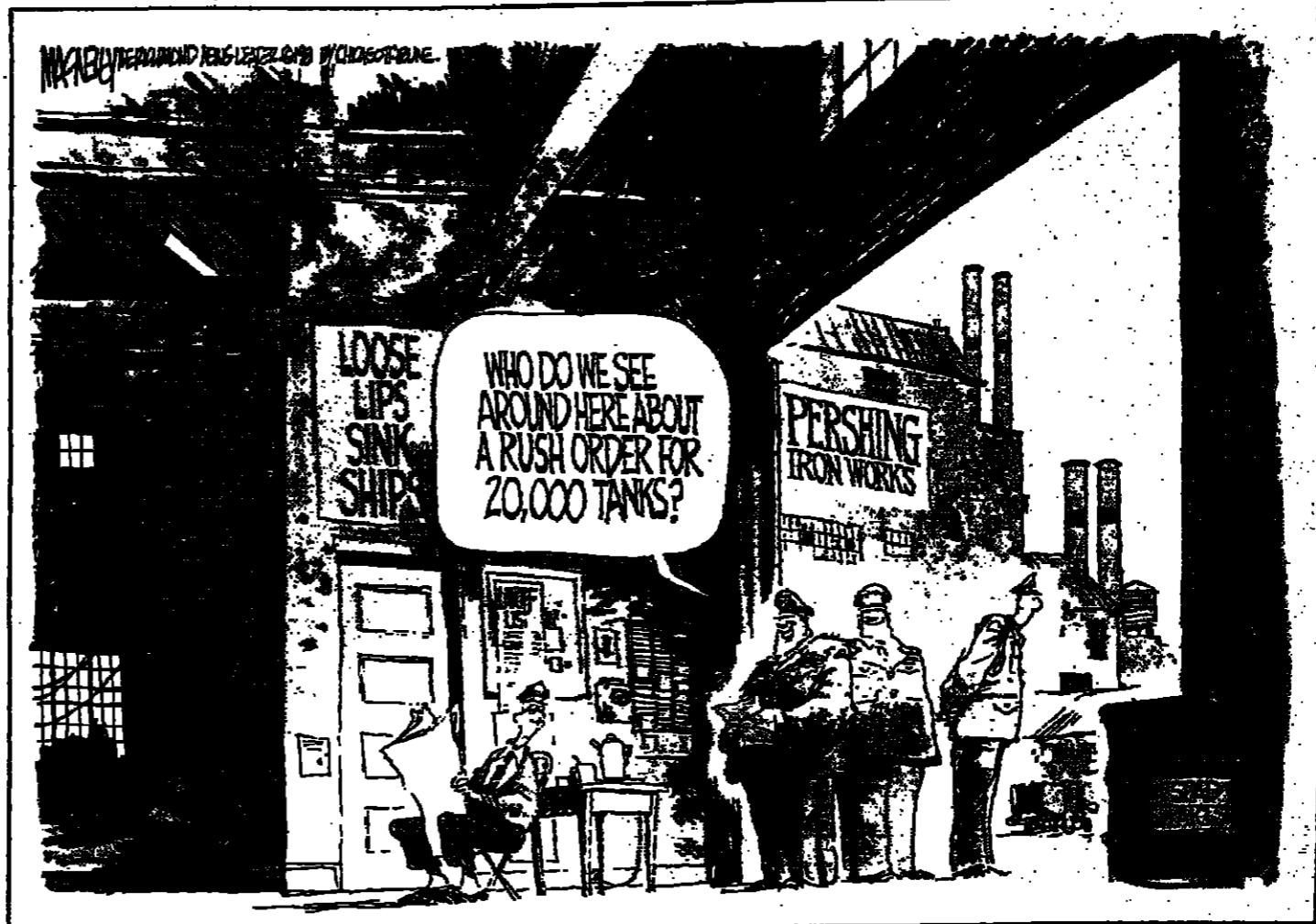
January 21, 1906

ST. PETERSBURG — Mr. Schakofsky, late clerk at the Nadejda forwarding office, and another political prisoner hanged themselves in their cells yesterday on account of the awful treatment to which they were subjected by the officials of their prison. It appears that the actual story of the suicide of Baron Boris Korff is that on the first order to fire upon the peasants he hesitated. On the second, he told the soldiers to act, and 12 peasants fell dead. Baron Korff turned on his heel, saying: "This is no work for an officer and a gentleman." He went to his home and committed suicide. Another batch of Jews was shot yesterday at Warsaw.

Fifty Years Ago

January 21, 1931

WASHINGTON — Senatorial inquiry into the manner by which members of the National Law Enforcement Commission issued their joint report on prohibition, made public yesterday, has been proposed as a result of widespread belief that the report was "wet" up to the 11th hour and then made a chameleonic shift to dryness. The president went out of his way to tell Congress he had no sympathy with the commission's reference to a possible revision of the Amendment if a further trial of its efficacy failed. Meanwhile, President Hoover still referred to Prohibition as "an experiment" and counseled "open-mindedness."



China and Reagan: Stepping on Toes

By Yuan Xianlu

PEKING — "If a friend shakes hands with you warmly, but deliberately steps on your toes over and over, can you long stand it?" A young Chinese asked me this while talking about the Sino-American relationship. He used the expression "stepping on toes" to explain his feelings about some U.S. government practices in dealing with Taiwan.

China and the United States extended hands of reconciliation toward each other across the Pacific in 1972. The two countries achieved normalization owing to common efforts. Hence, mutual exchanges and cooperation were strengthened. The Chinese and the American peoples have been enjoying the development of Sino-American relations after a long period of separation. The people of other countries also welcome this since it is beneficial to peace and stability in the world.

Nevertheless, the path of developing Sino-American relations is not all smooth. The main obstacle is the question of Taiwan, which involves Chinese sovereignty and national sentiment.

A Solemn Document

In establishing diplomatic relations, the government heads of China and the United States issued jointly a solemn document — the joint communiqué for establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. This document stipulated clearly the basic guiding principles of Sino-American relations. It is to be regretted that not long after this, the Congress adopted the Taiwan Relations Act containing many clauses which are contrary to the principles set down in the communiqué.

Now a word on Mr. [Ray S.] Cline's Asian visit. Public opinion in China swiftly refuted his gibber-

ish in Singapore and Taipei. [Mr. Cline, a former Central Intelligence Agency official in Taipei and Washington, is executive director at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. On his private visit, after the election, he called for appointment of a special U.S. envoy to Taiwan.] The Chinese masses were highly indignant. Many sent letters of protest to newspapers and asked the government to take countermeasures. Only when Mr. Reagan's transition office quickly declared that Mr. Cline spoke only on behalf of himself did the indignation calm down somewhat. If opinions of people like Mr. Cline really become official government policy, Sino-American relations will certainly go into reverse. In dealing with the relationship between the two countries, if the United States intends to retreat to a position it prefers, so will China.

Dignity

One U.S. newspaper even claimed that since China is concentrating on modernization and being menaced by the Soviet Union, it expects support from the United States. Thus, whatever the U.S. government does about Taiwan, China could only raise some verbal opposition but would finally give in. I'll try to control myself in answering my colleagues on that paper: China is poor now, but it knows very well how to maintain its dignity. The Chinese people have the determination and capability to build up their country and to deal with hostility from outside. We have fought for more than a century for China's sovereignty and territorial integrity. If anyone thinks China will yield on such a fundamental question of principle, they are simply day-dreaming.

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One of the most important requirements

is that in government, as other kind of politics, a substitute for the man taking charge. As the ex-

port of the National Administra-

"A Presidency for the '8

"What counts in the '8

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onities of our people."

Positive Policy

If this is so, then there are

grounds for people to expect that

the coming administration will

turn down every wrong idea

which would damage Sino-American

friendship, and will adopt a pos

itive policy toward China, thus en

abling the Sino-American friendly

relationship to develop further and

more smoothly.

I would like to use the expres

sion of that young Chinese to con

clude: Stop stepping on toes, and

let's shake each other's hands

more ardently.

Yuan Xianlu is foreign editor of

The People's Daily, the Communist

Party newspaper. He wrote this arti-

cle for The New York Times.

The American Ailment

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — They say here that only one Frenchman ever wrote a good book about the United States, though many have tried. The one was, of course, Alexis de Tocqueville, and from what I've seen of others, his superiority resulted not least from the fact that he liked the country without envying it.

In any case, the usual French report on the United States is either a diatribe on its failure to recover from the original sin of having had a non-Marxist revolution, or a diatribe on France's failure to think in the American, nomadic way. Now comes a book from a French sociologist who says he started out as a leftist Amaurophile, an utter anomaly on the Left Bank, but he cheerfully admits, and who has become a viewer-with-dismay. The writer, Michel Crozier, calls his work "Le Mal American," which I have translated as "The American Ailment" but which lends itself to a pun on what he claims are Americans' refusal to recognize the existence of Evil, le Mal, in their pursuit of happiness.

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His love affair with the United States began in the late 1950s, when he traveled the country with union organizers and found a spirit of fraternity, of generosity, of easy candor that matched his idealism.

He has returned a number of times. Now, all sorrow without anger, he concludes that the open road has ended. Without accepting the typically French generalizations, there are some interesting points in the outsider's view of how American society has changed

At the Limits

Now, Mr. Crozier argues, the United States is a "completed" country, up against its limits. Now, in his analysis, it has no more margin for the spill that permits infinite optimism and has to face the other, tragic side of the human condition, the pessimistic view that things cannot be fundamentally changed for the better.

Though he doesn't say it bluntly, Mr. Crozier finds the United States handicapped by lack of the complaisant cynicism with which the French can say, "Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose."

In the French observer's eye, the flaw sapping the energy and ability of the United States to cope with its problems is that it became a "completed" country without the legislature in a representative democracy, having been shifted too much to the courts. And he is right that judges, by definition, are not the best placed to provide the dynamics for society's decisions.

The discontent, lack of initia-

tive, falling productivity, frustra-

tion and general malaise stem, in

Mr. Crozier's view, from the U.S.

failure to admit the guilty knowl-

edge of maturity; that unadmit-

ted good is unattainable. That is

why, he says, the United States has

changed from a happily confi-

dent and braked by doubt, while West-

ern Europe and Japan have drawn

new vigor from past tragedy and

are forging ahead.

It's an interesting thought, espe-

cially as a new administration sets

out with the renewed notion that a

detainees

On The 52 Hostages: A Group Notable for Its Diversity

By Stephen J. Lynton
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At 20, Sgt. Hermann was the youngest hostage taken.

By Scott, clarinet player and his own delivery boy, Mr. Hermann joined the Marine Corps where he served three years before his capture on Nov. 4, 1979, after graduating from high school in suburban his hometown. "He wanted to travel," he says. "His mother, Barbara Keon.

On Jan. 10, lost the retired State Department veteran Mr. Ode had held posts in 10

ministries in the

He was the only

countries when he was called back for a temporary consular assignment in Iran. He left his Falls Church, Va., home for Tehran Oct. 3. "He's just cut out for that kind of life. He loves people. He loves his work," said his sister, Marjorie Keon.

Hostages Varied

The gap between Sgt. Hermann and Mr. Ode is one indication of the diversity of the hostages.

They included at least one high school dropout and several holders of doctorates and other graduate degrees. They came from small

towns — like Jubilee, Iowa, and Krakow, Mo. — as well as New York, Los Angeles, Washington and other major cities.

There were enlisted men, junior consular employees and experienced diplomats. Several embassy staffers had been hostages in Iran before Michael Metrinko, 33, was briefly held captive while he was the U.S. consul in Tabriz in February, 1979. U.S. Press Attaché Barry Rosen, 36, was among those seized when the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was overrun that same month.

After 13 women and blacks were

released by their Iranian captors later in November, 1979, two women still remained as hostages — Kathryn Koob, 41, director of the Iran-American Society, and political officer Ann Swift, 39.

There was also one remaining black hostage, teletype operator Charles Jones. Two captive Marines were of Mexican-American descent, Cpl. William Gallegos, 21, who appeared in a controversial television interview in December, and Spc. James Lopez, also 21. One hostage, communications employee Frederick Kupke, 33, was of American Indian descent.

All but two of the hostages were

military or civilian government employees. The other two were businesswoman reportedly trying to set up a personnel company in Iran, and William Keough Jr., 49, superintendent of the International School of Islamabad, Pakistan.

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rest at the Iranian Foreign Ministry, including U.S. chargé d'affaires Bruce Laingen.

Throughout the protracted crisis, the State Department refused to identify any hostage except for Mr. Laingen.

Nevertheless, the names of many hostages became public. Some hostages appeared in television broadcasts, signed petitions or wrote letters to American newspapers. Some hostages' families appeared at news conferences or spoke openly with the news media. In small towns across the nation, hostages' families became home town celebrities — a focus of prayers and solemn tributes.

The Washington Post established the identities of the hostages by interviewing their families, colleagues and through other unofficial sources. In most instances, the captives' relatives agreed to talk with The Post. The Post temporarily withheld publication of biographical profiles of the hostages at the State Department's request.

The Post's survey of the 52 hostages found that 21 were Army, Navy, Air Force or Marine Corps personnel, according to The Post's survey. This included nine Marine security guards. In addition, at least two nonmilitary embassy employees had extensive prior military careers.

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Psychiatrists say that all these hostages have served to deepen the anxiety the hostages already must have felt. How deep? It is possible that some of the hostages suffered hallucinations, even psychosomatic pain and illness. There is no way of telling until all 52 hostages are questioned and examined by psychiatrists.

That is part of what will happen in the next few days at Wiesbaden, where the hostages will probably be kept before being flown to the United States.

Yale's Dr. Lifton said, "Some of them will need no treatment at all, but others may need at least some form of counseling or discussion. One should not assume that all the hostages will be disturbed. They will vary on how they've handled their experience."

The Stockholm Syndrome may account for some of the hostages' saying their treatment has not been bad at all.

The hostages in Iran may have suffered deeper harm to their personalities, in part because of the way their Iranian captors held them captive. They put masks over their faces, kept them in the dark,

isolated them from the other hostages. The only noise the hostages heard came from the crowds outside who screamed slogans every day on cue.

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According to The Post's survey, more than 40 hostages began their Tehran assignments after the ouster of Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the late shah, in January, 1979.

One hostage, Marine Sgt. Paul E. Lewis, 22, arrived in Tehran one day before the embassy was overrun, according to his family.

The influx of relatively new embassy employees reflected sweeping changes in U.S.-Iranian relations after the collapse of the shah's regime. The U.S. Embassy's staff had been sharply reduced and many embassy posts were filled on a short-term basis because of continuing unrest in Iran.

Some of the hostages' families had secrets — sensitive personal information that, they feared, might endanger the captives' lives. Some hostages had performed intelligence functions. At least one hostage had close family ties to Iran, and several had studied or worked there while the shah was in power. A few hostages were Jewish — a possible friction point because of Iran's increasingly anti-Israeli stand.

The factors that drew the hostages to Tehran were as different as the hostages themselves.

Administrative employee Steven Lauterbach, 28, had studied in a French-speaking country, according to his mother, Margaret Lauterbach of Dayton, Ohio. Instead, he was tapped for Tehran.

Vice Consul Richard Queen, 28, chose his Tehran assignment because he wanted to "go to a country in revolution," said his father, Harold Queen. "He wanted to witness history." Mr. Queen was released by the Iranians on July 11 after eight months in virtual isolation, because of illness, diagnosed as multiple sclerosis.

In the wake of the embarrassing failure, President Carter said that, in his opinion, "the operation had a very good chance of success." These views were echoed by Defense Secretary Brown and Gen. David Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

But the special panel of senior officers, while obviously sympathetic with their fellow military professionals responsible for planning and executing the mission, undercut Mr. Carter in their report. They cited what they considered key planning flaws and other weaknesses which helped doom the rescue mission.

They blamed zealousness for tight security for the failure to bring the entire strike force together for a direct assault in the United States, for withholding intelligence of at least two more helicopters as a margin of safety, and for not sending weather reconnaissance aircraft over the Iranian desert to detect what turned out to be an unexpected heavy dust cloud, which contributed to the helicopter difficulties.

"Many things, which in the opinion of the

review group could have been done to enhance mission success, were not done because of strict operations security considerations," the special panel reported to the Joint Chiefs of Staff last August.

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But despite the flaws highlighted by the investigating report, the panel said the rescue mission's concept was valid and that the operation "offered the best chance of getting the hostages out alive [with] the least danger of starting a war with Iran."

In all probability, nobody will ever be able to prove or disprove that assessment.

Survivors of Ordeal' Face Struggle With Emotions

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — They will be unaccustomed to light. They will seem preoccupied, wary and distant. Some will be confused and reluctant to talk. Most will have a compulsion to talk. But the North Vietnamese on American prisoners of war.

The ordeal they've been

through is a struggle that's how

survivors say the 52 Americans

will behave in the days immediately ahead.

Publicly, they disagree on the

importance of post-captivity trauma.

Psychiatrists agree on one thing:

They will have suffered enough to be

going with their emotions.

all that bad. They had nasty things to say about the shah. Psychiatrists suggested these statements were signs that the hostages had undergone a subtle but systematic brainwashing.

What have the 52 hostages gone through? Psychiatrists say that at one time or other all of them may have been stricken with such overwhelming anxiety and a fear of the unknown that they began to fear for their lives.

The "trance state

process" don't lead to the kind of overwhelming terror that might protect the mind," Dr. Clark said. "They lead to a narrowing of attention that brings on a trance state, where everything seems ambiguous. Ambiguity is at the bottom of all this. Suddenly, it becomes impossible for the central nervous system to handle it."

Some hostages were quoted publicly as saying they had been treated well, that their captors were not

hostile or threatening.

Others, like Dr. Robert

Harold Brown, insisted

We Must Act Today in Order to Preserve Tomorrow

The Text of Reagan's Inaugural Address

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Following is the prepared text of President Reagan's inaugural address:

To a few of us here today this is a solemn and most momentous occasion. And, yet, in the history of our nation it is a commonplace occurrence.

The orderly transfer of authority as called for in the Constitution takes place as it has for almost two centuries and few of us stop to think how unique we really are.

In the eyes of many in the world, this every-four-year ceremony we accept as normal is nothing less than a miracle.

Mr. President, I want our fellow citizens to know how much you did to carry on this tradition.

By your gracious cooperation in the transition process you have shown a watching world that we are a united people pledged to maintaining a political system which guarantees individual liberty to a greater degree than any other. Thank you and your people for all your help in maintaining the continuity which is the hallmark of our republic.

The business of our nation goes forward.

These United States are confronted with an economic affliction of great proportions.

We suffer from the longest and one of the worst sustained inflations in our national history which distorts our economic decisions, penalizes thrift and crushes the struggling young and the fixed-income elderly alike. It threatens to shatter the lives of millions of our people.

Idle industries have cast workers into unemployment causing human misery and personal indignity.

Those who do work are denied a fair return for their labor by a tax system which penalizes successful achievement and keeps us from maintaining full productivity.

Deficit Upon Deficit'

But great as our tax burden is, it has not kept pace with public spending. For decades we have piled deficit upon deficit, mortgaging our future and our children's future for the temporary convenience of the present.

To continue this long trend is to guarantee tremendous social, cultural, political and economic upheavals.

You and I, as individuals, can, by borrowing, live beyond our means for only a limited period of time. Why should we think that, collectively, as a nation, we are not bound by that same limitation?

We must act today in order to preserve tomorrow. And let there be no misunderstanding — we are going to act beginning today.

The economic ills we suffer have come upon us over several decades.

They will not go away in days, weeks, or months, but they will go away. They will go away because we as Americans have the capacity now, as we have had in the past, to do whatever needs to be done to preserve this last and greatest bastion of freedom.

In this present crisis, government is not the solution; it is the problem.

From time to time we have been tempted to believe that society has become too complex to be managed by self-rule, that government by an elite group is superior to government of, by and for the people.

Well, if no one among us is capable of governing himself, then who among us has the capacity to govern someone else?

All of us together — in and out of government — must bear the burden. The solutions we seek must be equitable with no one group singled out to pay a higher price.

Our concern must be for a special interest group that has been too long neglected.

It knows no sectional boundaries, crosses ethnic and racial divisions and political party lines. It is made up of men and women who raise our food, patrol our streets, men our mines and factories, teach our children, keep our homes and heal us when we're sick.

They are professionals, industrialists, shopkeepers, clerks, cabbies and truck drivers. They are, in short, "We the people."

Our objective must be a healthy, vigorous, growing economy that provides equal opportunities for all Americans with no barriers born of bigotry or discrimination.

Putting America back to work means putting all Americans back to work. Ending inflation means freeing all Americans from the terror of runaway living costs.

New Beginning'

All must share in the productive work of this "new beginning," and all must share in the bounty of a revived economy.

With the idealism and fair play which are the core of our strength, we can have a strong, prosperous America at peace with itself and the world.

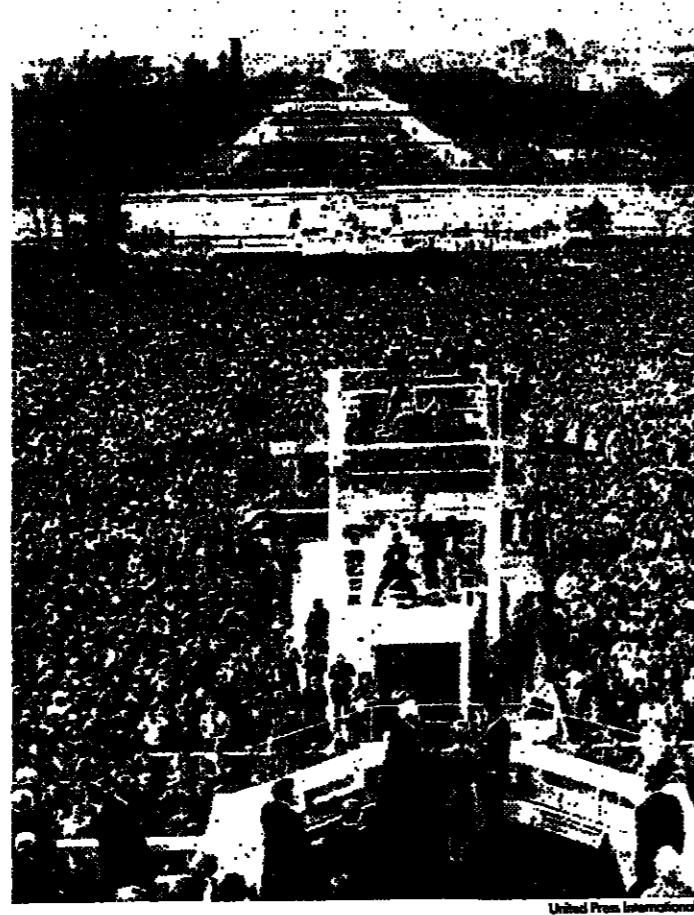
As we begin, let us take invento-

ry. We are a nation that has a government — not the other way around. And this makes us special among the nations of the Earth.

Our government has no power except that granted it by the people. It is time to check and reverse the growth of government which shows signs of having grown beyond the consent of the governed.

It will be my intention to curb the size and influence of the federal establishment and to demand recognition of the distinction between the powers granted to the federal government and those reserved to the states or to the people.

All of us need to be reminded that the federal government did



United Press International
Before an estimated 100,000 people, and with the Washington Monument in the distance, Ronald Reagan takes the oath of office to become the 40th president of the United States.

not create the states; the states created the federal government.

So there will be no misunderstanding; it is not my intention to do away with government.

It is rather to make it work — work with us, not over us; to stand by our side, not ride on our back.

Government can and must provide opportunity, not smother it; foster productivity, not stifle it.

If we look for the answer as to why for so many years we achieved so much, prospered as no other people on Earth, it was because here in this land we unleashed the energy and individual genius of man to a greater extent than had ever been done before.

Freedom and Dignity

Freedom and the dignity of the individual have been more available and assured here than in any other place on Earth. The price for this freedom has at times been high, but we have never been unwilling to pay that price.

It is no coincidence that our present troubles parallel the intervention and intrusion in our lives that have resulted from unnecessary and excessive growth of government.

We are too great a nation to limit itself to small dreams. We are not, as some would have us believe, doomed to an inevitable decline. I do not believe in a fate that will fall on no matter what we do. I do believe in a fate that will fall on us if we do nothing.

So, with all the creative energy at our command, let us begin an era of national renewal. Let us renew our determination, our courage and our strength. Let us renew our faith and our hope. We have every right to dream heroic dreams.

America's Heroes

Those who say we are in a time when there are no heroes just don't know where to look. You can see heroes every day going in and out of factory gates. Others, a handful in number, produce food enough to feed all of us and much of the world beyond.

You meet heroes across a counter — on both sides of that counter. There are entrepreneurs with faith in themselves and an idea who create new jobs, new wealth and opportunity.

They are individuals and families whose taxes support the government and whose voluntary gifts support church, charity, culture, art and education. Their patriotism is quiet but deep. Their values sustain our national life.

I have used the words "they" and "their" in speaking of these heroes. I could say "you" and "your" because I am addressing the heroes of whom I speak — you, the citizens of this blessed land.

Your dreams, your hopes, your goals are going to be the dreams, the hopes and goals of this administration, so help me God.

We shall reflect the compassion that is so much a part of your makeup.

How can we love our country and not love our countrymen? And loving them reach out a hand when they fall, heal them when they are sick and provide opportunity to make them self-sufficient so they will be equal in fact and not just in theory?

Can we solve the problems confronting us? The answer is a unequivocal and emphatic yes.

To paraphrase Winston Churchill, I did not take the oath I have just taken with the intention of presiding over the dissolution of the world's strongest economy.

The Days Ahead

In the days ahead I will propose removing a number of the roadblocks that have slowed our economy and reduced productivity.

Steps will be taken aimed at restoring the balance between the various levels of government. Progress will be slow — measured in inches and feet, not miles — but we will progress.

It is time to reawaken this industrial giant, to get government back within its means, and to lighten our punitive tax burden.

knowing that if we do so we have the best chance of not having to use that strength.

Above all we must realize no weapon in the arsenals of the world is as formidable as the will and moral courage of free men and women.

It is a weapon our adversaries in today's world do not have.

It is a weapon that we Americans do have.

Let that be understood by those who practice terrorism and prey upon their neighbors.

I am told that tens of thousands of prayer meetings are being held on this day, and for that I am deeply grateful. We are a nation under God, and I believe God intended for us to be free. It would be fitting and good if each Inaugural Day should be a day of prayer.

This is the first time in our history that this ceremony has been held on the West Front of the Capitol building.

Standing here, we face a magnificent vista, opening up on this city's special beauty and history.

"Shrines to the Giants"

At the end of this open hall are those shrines to the giants on whose shoulders we stand.

Directly in front of me, the monument to a monumental man, George Washington, father of our country. A man of humility who came to greatness reluctantly. He led America out of revolutionary victory into infant nationhood.

Off to one side, the stately memorial to Thomas Jefferson. The Declaration of Independence flamed with his eloquence.

And then beyond the reflecting pool, the dignified columns of the Lincoln Memorial. Whoever would understand in his heart the meaning of America will find it in the life of Abraham Lincoln.

Beyond these monuments to heroism is the Potomac River, and on the far shore the sloping hills of Arlington National Cemetery with its row upon row of simple white markers with crosses and Stars of David adding up to only a tiny fraction of the price that has been paid for our freedom.

Each one of those markers is a monument to the kind of hero I spoke of earlier.

Their lives ended in places called Bellvue Wood, The Aragonne, Omaha Beach, Salerno and halfway round the world on Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Pork Chop Hill, the Chosin Reservoir, and in a hundred rice paddies and jungles of a place called Vietnam.

Under such a marker lies a young man, Martin Treptow — who left his job in a small town barber shop in 1917 to go to France with the famed Rainbow Division.

There, on the Western front, he was killed trying to carry a message between battalions under heavy artillery fire.

We are told that on his body was found a diary.

A Soldier's Pledge

On the flyleaf under the heading, "My Pledge," he had written these words:

"America must win this war. Therefore I will work, I will save, I will sacrifice, I will endure, I will fight cheerfully and do my utmost as if the issue of the whole struggle depended on me alone."

The crisis we are facing today does not require the kind of sacrifice that Martin Treptow and so many thousands of others were called upon to make.

It does, however, require our best effort, our work and our willingness to believe in ourselves and in our capacity to perform great deeds; that together with and in a secondary part in his life, he sadly breaks off the affair. A drunken playboy boss promises her a position, but after they make a round of nightclubs he commits suicide.

A girl acquaintance who supports herself by high-paid prostitution invites her to a country club where

she meets and falls in love with a Swiss businessman, but he is married and bound in wedlock by children. Too proud to take a secondary part in his life, she sadly breaks off the affair. A drunken playboy boss promises her a position, but after they make a round of nightclubs he commits suicide.

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WHERE PROGRESS AS RONALD REAGAN TAKES COMMAND

the Design-by-Computer Boom

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

Some U.S. companies are equipping a tablet in front of a display screen that looks like a small television set. When the engineer touches the tablet, the drawing appears on the screen. Ronald Reagan has a tablet on the table, the drawing appears on the screen. Imagine the engineer has drawn a bolt. With the help of a nearby keyboard, the engineer makes the bolt, drawing three-dimensional, rotates it or alters over, things. As a new bolt is touched more buttons, he tells a computer to test the bolt's strength. The printout arrives. CAPITAL GAINS REVENGE: For the knowledgeable executive, there is high new Administrations which will bring the design and dispensed with the and technicalities. The only, time-consuming task of building a photograph, the executive may not have heard of the Computer Corp., the leading supplier of the cost-systems, or many of its young and small companies. He may not know that sales of the SEMICONDUCTOR EQUIPMENT have tripled since 1978. But he can look at a bolt and envision the same process applied to a car, a bridge or a satellite.

Key to the Future

Almost unheard of a decade ago, computer-aided design (usually called CAD) has established itself as a key to the industrial future of the United States. Linked with its near relative, computerized manufacturing, or CAM, CAD looks more like an industrial lifeline in an era of industries that cannot increase productivity and doomed to drown in foreign competition. The potential of this technology reduces one cliché," Frank Kline, an analyst at Drexel and fellow analysts are saying such things. Drexel, a division of Arthur D. Little, a Cambridge, Mass., research and consulting firm, is trying to say about that bolt: "Instead of trying to find four design solutions for a bolt, an engineer may have a computer try 3,000 or 4,000. You're bound to end up with a better bolt."

That "better bolt" has important implications spread across the whole U.S. industrial map. In the electronics industry, it translates into small and powerful integrated circuits. In aerospace, it means lighter, more fuel-efficient airplanes. In a wide variety of enterprises, it means minimizing materials waste.

And theoretically, that is just the beginning. The hottest growth area during the rest of the century is expected to be in applying the data and systems used in the design stage to manufacturing, or CAM. Companies that supply design systems are working feverishly to extend their reach by developing systems that will do the following:

- Use product design data to design industrial robots or other programmable machines that can build the product.
- Control inventory and automate quality testing.

• Modify production line output automatically by switching to other products whenever warranted by changes in demand or inventory.

"The integration of the computer-aided design stage with manufacturing will be the major thrust of the next few years," Mr. Krause predicts. "And it is where there's going to be huge productivity gains."

None of this will come cheap. A basic CAD system, which is generally defined to include a central processing unit, four terminals for data input or output, and related software (programs that define what the equipment can do and how to do it), costs anywhere from \$300,000 to \$500,000. The software and equipment being developed to integrate design with manufacturing will drive total system costs into the millions.

18-Month Payback

Whatever the cost, though, analysts expect many businesses to come up with the necessary capital if the systems of the future can deliver the kind of 18-month paybacks that have fueled the growth of CAD/CAM suppliers in recent years.

That growth has allowed CAD/CAM suppliers to triple sales, to \$500 million, since 1978, according to Thomas Kuriak, a leading industry analyst with Merrill Lynch. Mr. Kuriak and others forecast continued industry growth at rates of 40 percent or more during at least the first half of this decade.

Such projections have made the stocks of the publicly traded companies specializing in CAD/CAM attractive to investors in high-technology on Wall Street. Despite a slowdown in new-order growth in the face of currently high interest rates, the industry leader, ComputerVision Corp. of Burlington, Mass., and second-ranked Applicon Inc., a neighbor in nearby Bedford, finished 1980 trading at 40 to 50 times projected earnings for the year.

Changing IMF Role Attenuates Gloom

1981 May Be No Worse for Third World Than 1980

By Hobart Rowen

Washington Post Service

SHINGTOM — A year ago, a world sat back to assess a gloomy economic outlook. Consensus was that prospects for countries might be manageable, though grim, in 1980, but 1981 loomed as a year of testing.

Basic assumption was that the major oil price rise would less developed world harder than the first did, because financial deficits by commercial would probably not work as this time around.

As an accurate forecast for 1980, staggered oil price increases of 150 to 180 percent since 1978, the less developed world paid an oil bill last year of \$10 billion, which can their deficit to \$75 billion.

Meanwhile, the aggregate inflation hit 35 percent. At the meetings in September of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, spokesmen for less developed countries defined the economic outlook as gloomy.

Less Pessimistic

These countries seem to have had the worst without major ravals. To be sure, there were a debt rescheduling, but none was unexpected and none that changed the international monetary system.

Experts are less apprehensive in 1981 than they were a year ago. "We're more optimistic than in 1980 that the less developed countries will get through in good shape," said Fred Bergsten, assistant secretary of the treasury for monetary affairs in the Carter administration. "The underlying state of the world economy is highly unsatisfactory, but I see no major disruptions to less developed countries."

Mr. Bergsten's appraisal is that the situation in 1981 will much like 1980 — difficult but manageable, stagnation, but not recession. In part, Mr.

Bergsten attributes this to the greater willingness of the poorer countries to adjust to the energy crisis. This time, the affected countries are convinced it is a real crisis, he said.

That means those countries are increasingly willing to come to the IMF for help. Such help comes at the price of changing old habits of relatively free spending that were based on the assumption that commercial banks or international institutions would provide the money to cover debts.

U.S. in Balance

An equally important change is a new attitude at the World Bank and the IMF. Not only is the bank ready to concentrate on loans for energy production in the less developed countries, it is also helping with balance of payments problems. The IMF is undergoing a major transformation, recognizing that loans must be made for longer terms and on a basis that will not impose unrealistically stringent economic restrictions on developing societies.

Another hopeful development relates to the distribution of payments deficits among industrial countries. Many of the deficits are held by countries with strong economies, while for the second year in a row the United States had an approximate balance in its current account, and it is looking for a surplus in 1981. This means a strong dollar, which in turn means more strength for the international monetary system.

However, it is likely that the Third World will find the United States under President Reagan even less forthcoming than under Jimmy Carter. Reagan advisers indicate that they think the United States has been too generous with the World Bank and the IMF, and they talk of funneling more aid through bilateral deals that they can control.

Mr. Bergsten conceded, that even if, as he expects, the less developed countries and the international monetary system escape a crisis in 1981, there is a price to be paid. Not only will those countries be drawing down considerable reserves, they will be forced to accept much lower growth rates than they have been accustomed to.

Curtailed Growth

Slower growth means added unemployment, and in some cases distressing social problems. Mr.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Canada

Alcan Aluminum Ltd.^{*}
4th Quar. 1980 1979
Revenue 1,220 1,150
Profits 1170 1170
Year 1980 1979
Revenue 5,270 4,450
Profits 542.0 427.0

*Figures in U.S.

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Japan

Mitsubishi Electric Inds.

Year 1980 1979
Revenue 2,01 173
Profits 73,150 65,520

*Figures in trillions

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

A.E. Staley Mfg. Co.

1st Quar. 1980 1979
Revenue 523.0 361.05
Profits 1.48 0.43

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Aluminum Co. of America

4th Quar. 1980 1979
Revenue 1,250 1,250
Profits 103,98 135,04

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Archer Daniels Midland Co.

2nd Quar. 1980 1979
Revenue 42.85 37.91
Profits 1.38 1.24

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Armco Inc.

4th Quar. 1980 1979
Revenue 1,550 1,270
Profits 469,14 394,57

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Burroughs Corp.

4th Quar. 1980 1979
Revenue 794.2 881.7
Profits 1.37 3.23

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Corning Glass Works

Year 1980 1979
Revenue 365.1 322.0
Profits 22.99 20.27

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Du Pont Co.

4th Quar. 1980 1979
Revenue 3,500 3,180
Profits 204.2 160.1

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Ethyl Corp.

4th Quar. 1980 1979
Revenue 4,13 4,11
Profits 24.48 22.00

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Florida Power & Light Co.

4th Quar. 1980 1979
Revenue 590.0 501.9
Profits 45.3 64.1

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Heublein Inc.

2nd Quar. 1980 1979
Revenue 564.9 535.2
Profits 24.5 22.3

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Honeywell Inc.

4th Quar. 1980 1979
Revenue 1,200 1,020
Profits 131.8 88.2

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Martin Marietta Corp.

4th Quar. 1980 1979
Revenue 711.0 595.4
Profits 43.49 37.30

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Manufacturers Hanover

4th Quar. 1980 1979
Revenue 1,57 1,35
Profits 51.7 51.7

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Salomon Brothers International

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Swiss Bank Corporation International

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Western Bancorp

4th Quar. 1980 1979
Revenue 67.89 50.01
Profits 1.70 1.19

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

Yankee Electric & Power

Year 1980 1979
Revenue 3,220 2,560

Revenue, Profits in Millions, in local currency, unless otherwise indicated

GENERAL

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GENERAL

The Soccer Scene

oid in Trump Cards

Rob Hughes

works in the *International Herald Tribune* — The game is sick. White Blizard agrees.

"Of course, the world, as soccer

comes with cheats stooping to

referees. But outside the world of

the highly-paid stars who sometimes

resent amateur referees, there is

the wider implication of their bla-

tant refusal to accept authority.

Two English league players have

been suspended for assaults on

referees so far this season. In non-

league soccer, there are referees

hospitalized and referees abandon-

ing their voluntary role because of

assaults by players.

Refs. Robinson and others as-

sert, are "book-keeping" players who

mean by nature simply to say the refs,

the assessors who sit too far away

to interpret things properly.

However, the internal squabble

in officialdom clouds the issue, as top

FIFA referee Clive Thomas sees it,

to "bring back sanity and disci-

pline to the game."

Clive (The Book), as he has been

called, accuses players of provok-

ing crowds to back them against

officials, of trying to get an oppo-

nent sent off, feigning injury, steal-

ing ground at throw-ins, abusing

referees and linesmen, . . . Of, in a

word, cheating.

The players' union insists there

is no more violent play than in the

tool of his difficult

and the spectator of his

justice done?

He is well with the relation-

ship between players and referees,

we were accepted, the

would be academic. But

implies it is either inci-

dealing with compulsion

of time to backtrack

on decisions that

they had to be instantane-

Inexorable

refs are at the deci-

goes against their organi-

zation. And how can you

justify that?

We introduced at 1968

the first

